VOL. 1-NO. 43

FRANCE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918.

BASE PORTS MAKE

READY FOR YANKS

S. O. S. Dolling Up Brest

St. Nazaire, Bordeaux

HEADED WESTWARD

PRICE: 50 CENTIMES, ENITED STATES, 10 CENTER OF THE PRICE OF THE PRICE

## **CANTIGNY'S TEST** OF YANK FIGHTER **WAR'S VITAL POINT**

Proof to Allies That Balance of Arms Was in Their Favor

GERMANY'S BEST REPULSED

Two Harrowing Days for 1st Division Write Glorious Chapter in American History

It is possible that in those ancient years when Rome was crumbling before the attacks of the barbarians from beond the Rhine, or when western Gaul as trembling beneath the armies of Atwas frembring beneat the atmost of the tilla, the civilized world of the time may have felt itself as gravely threatened with destruction as did modern civilization during the months of April, May and June, 1918, when once again the Huns, as always through the ages the assailants of the higher types of human development, were making their supreme fort to crush the armies of the Allies

development, were making their supreme effort to crush the armies of the Allies upon the soil of France. But never in past eras, certainly, was the stake involved for humanity so vast, so world-embracing, and never did the outcome of a supreme struggle seem to hang more perilously in the balance.

On the one hand was a German army on the Western front, reinforced to nearly twice its former proportions by the collapse of Russia, armed and trained to the last degree of perfection and animated by a hope of success, which, because it was based upon such almost immeasurable strength, amounted to conviction. On the other hand were the armies of France and England, doggedly determined still, but sorely tried through nearly four years of ceaseless battle and cruelly battered by the gigantic plunges of the enemy in his spring offensive.

The Unknown Factor

#### The Unknown Factor

The Unknewn Factor

What factor could furnish to one side or the other the balance of weight which might turn the scale? The only factor in view which might accomplisa this result was on the side of the Allies, but it was one so new, so untried and so incompletely developed that in those days of early spring, when the German eattering rum had driven a wedge between the British and French armies nearly to the coast west of Amiens, and another deep into the vitals of the British front at Kemmel Hill, that its ability to turn the tide of battle could only be hoped for, not certainly relied upon. This factor was the Army of the United States, which had been in the war theoretically for a year, but which was as yet represented in the zone of the armies by only a few insignificant divisions, and these few trained only for the terrible ordeal of modern warfare by experience in quiet, stabilized sectors. It was, of course, necessary that they should eventually be subjected to the supreme test, but, though Americans themselves might feel perfect confidence in what the results of that test would be, it could not have been without some misgivings that the French high command ordered the 1st Division. U.S.A., Major General Robert Lee Builard, commanding, to occupy the divisional sector fronting Cantieny, in which It took position on April 25, 1918.

## The Hope of the Allies

The Hope of the Alles

The sector of Cantigny was not merely an important one in the Allied line of battle; it may be said to have been important. Lying a few kilometers northwest of Montdider, which, like Cantigny itself, was in the possession of the Germans, and about 25 kilometers southeast of Amiens, it was at the very aper of the salient which the enemy had gained in their March offensive, when they had come measurably near to severing the British and French armies. Upon the troops holding the line here rested the chief responsibility for the safety of Amiens and the vital railways and other lines of communication, now necessarily crowded close to the coast, by which

and the vital railways and other lines of communication, now necessarily crowded close to the coast, by which the British supplied all of their line north of the Sonme from Le Havre and other ports of the Channel coast.

Could the Americans be relied upon to hold this vital point as well as the French, who had here stopped the German advance a few weeks before? The Garmans sneered at the idea, vowing that the untrained and self-indulgent first-class soldiers. The French and the British believed that they could, and, if the event should prove that they could, moreover, when the opportunity came, make head offensively into the German lines opposite to them, it would be to the wearied armies and peoples of the Allied nations like the first flush of daylight after the stormy night. Millions more of American troops, potentially as good as those of the 1st Division, were coming, and if the 1st Division could stand the supreme test, no doubt would remain that eventually the war could eventually the war could

After a period of righteous training behind the lines, the 1st Division had first occupied a quiet sector in the region of Toul about the middle of January, where, through three months of almost constant service, they had learned the complicated lessons of defensive warfare, which had been brought to such a high state of perfection during three and a half years of war. It was from this sector that they were transferred to Cantigny, where, from their arrival on April 25, they experienced an intensity of defensive warfare vasily greater than that which had prevailed in their former positions. Tit for Tat

than that which had prevailed in their former positions.

The Germans, constantly threatening to resume their push toward Amiens and the coast, harassed the American lines night and day with artillery fire of all calibers, while trench raiding was frequent and formidable. The American raiding, however, was quite as spirited as the German, and patrols had soon secured information showing that the enemy's lines opposite the 1st Division were held by the 271st and 272nd regiments of German intantry, whose companies had an average strength of Continued on Page ?

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#### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STARS AND STRIPES SUBSCRIBERS

STRIPES SUBSCRIBERS

Effective this date, no more subscriptions for any period to THE STARS AND STRIPES will be accepted. From now on THE STARS AND STRIPES will be no a cash sale basis only.

All members of the American E.F. holding subscription tickets to THE STARS AND STRIPES will continue to have their subscriptions filled by the usual method as long as they remain in France, or until such tickets have expired. All subscriptions that members of the American E.F. holding subscriptions filled by the usual method as long as they remain in France, or until such tickets have expired. All subscriptions that members of the American E.F. have entered for relatives and friends in the States will continue to be filled as heretofore. Members of the American E.F., on receiving notice of return to the Indied States, have three options as regards THE STARS AND STRIPES subscription tickets in their possession at such time.

1. The unexpired portion of any ticket will be redeemed for its cash equivalent (25 contines for each attached coupon) on presentation to the Treasurer of THE STARS AND STRIPES. Requests for refunds may be forwarded through THE STARS AND STRIPES. Requests for refunds may be forwarded through THE STARS AND STRIPES. Requests for refunds may be forwarded through THE STARS AND STRIPES. The holder of a subscription ticket may have THE STARS AND STRIPES with his unit's A.P.O., or by sending same direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES. There is no guarantee, however, that THE STARS AND STRIPES will continue publication for any given period from date.

3. The holder of a subscription ticket, or any portion thereof, may designate that the amount of money represented by the unexpired portion of the ticket is to go into a fund for the care of A.E.F. French War Orphans, adopted through THE STARS AND STRIPES, after the American E.F. has left France. Te exercise this option, the holder of a ticket should turn same in to a duly accredited field representative of THE STARS.

STRIPES, or direct to the office of THE STARS AND S

Nov. 29, 1918.

THE STARS AND STRIPES, 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris, Franc

**BREST MAINTAINS** 

**LEAD POSITION IN** 

Port Takes Banner Two

Weeks Running

St. Nazaire Moves 12,377 Tons ir

One Day and Hangs Up New

A.E.F. Record

Brest it is again this week, the old

Rue Can-o-beer Neglected Marseilles is not content to remain there, either. Its bitterest complain is that the Mediterranean is not as large as the Atlantic, and that there

is that the Mediterranean is not as large as the Atlantic, and that therefore not as many freight-bearing ships can get into it to be unloaded. The fury of the drive has so gotten into the gang down there that they are foregoing their nightly strolls on the Rue Cano-beer and going to bed early, the better to store up per for the next day's work.

Bordeaux stands third in the race so far, but seventh as far as the figures for the week just past are concerned. That is due largely to the fact that a lot of changes have had to be made there, owing to the port's being designated for a great deal of embarkation work. The Stevedores had, therefore, to take off two precious days to move into new quarters, with the result that the tonnage unloaded suffered considerably. However, the Gascon-Yanks swear that they will make it up, and can afford to give any other port in France a two-day handicap and still come out on the top of the heap.

The way the ports stand thus far in the race is this:

Brest, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, La Pallice, Rochefort, St. Nazaire. Rouen and Nantes.

How They Line Up

327.686. While St. Nazaire stands only sixth this week, as it did last, it is entitled to glory for having, a week ago, broken the A.E.F.'s day record for freight unloading, handling 12.37 tons. The former record was 11.438. The enthusiasm at St. Nazaire is so high that a casual visitor there would think that he had struck an American town on election night.

Continued on Page 3

Havre .... La Pallice Rochefort

night.

STEVEDORE RACE

# YANK BATTLESHIPS IN AT SURRENDER OF KAISER'S NAVY

Enemy Ships Lower Their Up from Bottom, Brittany Colors at Sunset of "Der Tag"

## SILENCE AT DREAM'S END MARSEILLES, THEN HAVRE

Crack American Squadron Leads Conquering Fleet Back After Ceremony Is Over

[BY SIGNAL CORPS TELEGRAPH.] LONDON, Nov. 28.—Five American attleships, constituting the Sixth Batle Squadron, took part in the surrender the German Navy in the North Sea

on November 21.

These five—the New York, the Texas, the Wyoming, the Arkansas and the line of two great groups that formed the highway of victory through which the German fleet passed to lower its colors at sunset of "Der Tag."

The American ships went out directly behind the British Fifth Squadron, Admiral Beatty's own, all of whose ships were of the Queen Elizabeth class. These two squadrons have been particularly chummy. All through the war they have stuck together, for months ready and waiting for the Germans to come out.

They were together when the Germans to

come out. They were together when the Gernans came out. In two lines they teamed out toward the point, 50 miles ast of May Island, set for the rendez ous with the enemy on the morning of the 21st.

## Silence at Dream's End

Silence at Dream's End

It was \$:30 when a message reached the bridge of the New York by kite balloon. It announced the sighting of the British destroyer Cardiff, which had gone out ahead to pick up the German vessels, and had done so. The German ships were sighted at \$:20.

First came the long black forms of the great battle cruisers, the Seidlitz leading, and directly behind her the Molike and the Hindenburg. Down the two lines they coursed in silence. There was no cheering. Every man on the Allied ships was at his post, and every gun was manned.

When the German fleet had passed through, the ships turned about in position, so that the American squadron had the honor of leading the crack British squadron back.

The day that saw the Allied fleets bring in the corpse of the greatest dream in history closed with the passage of the Queen Elizabeth herself, with Admiral Beatty on board, down the two conquering lines. As the British chief passed the American vessels, wild cheering broke out. The Queen Elizabeth's band reciprocated by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." while the band of the New York, Admiral Rodman's flagship, played "Hail to the Chief."

## FATHERS' LETTERS SPEEDING TO PORT

Postal Employes Laboring With Biggest Mail in

Postal Employes Laboring See for the third week of the contest is 104.873, and for the three weeks, 327.686. A.E.F. History

From all over France hundreds of thousands of envelopes marked "Father's Xmas Letter" in the upper right hand corner have poured in to the A.P.O.'s all week and been headed toward the Dad's Letter Ship that is waiting to ferry them to the States.

Up to the hour of going to press, THE STARS AND STRIPES could form no accurate estimate of the number of letters to the old man penned on last Sunday, but it was able to get the rough idea from the Base Censor's headquarters and the Army postal people that an awful lot of hofty writing was done.

No Chow for a Day

Five thousand negro Stevedores
turned out for a big songfest and rally
on behalf of the contest at Camp No. 4.
St. Nazaire, and heard speedies by Col.
Sewell, the base commander; Col. C. E.
Goodwyn, and Lieut Eddie Hart, the
contest officer. Col. Sewell is working
like a presidential candidate, spending
his nights flying from camp to camp
making addresses and quite tiring out
his aide, Lieut. George D. Cortelyou, Jr.,
who knows now how his distinguished
father must have felt when he tried to
keep pace with Col. Roosevelt.

The Stevedores at St. Nazaire have
pledged themselves to eat no meals for
one whole day if they do not win the
race. "Judging by their appetites,"
one of their officers remarked, "they
ty ust must win."

This is typical of the way the colored
Continued on Page 3 ple that an awful lot of hefty writing was done.

The postal employes at the head quarters of the M.P.E.S., sweating and grunting under the heaviest aggregation of mall sacist they have had to handle since Mother's Day, stopped just long enough to wheeze:

"You bet, they're writing home—and don't we know it!"

The only hitch known occurred at a certain A.P.O. where the censoring officers temporarily held up the Christmas Victory mail pending the receipt of the official notice regarding the changes in the censorship rules.

## for Exodus NEW OUTFITS TO EVERYONE Class B, C and D Men to Depart in Casual Companies Bound for

Preparations for the reception of nembers of the A.E.F. returning home ward are being pushed by the various departments of the Service of Supply at the three base ports of Brest, St. Na: aire and Bordeaux, and in a few weeks troops as fast as they are ordered home.

Commanding officers of the different

**Home Districts** 

Commanding officers of the different services involved have visited these ports during the past week and gone over the plans for the returning soldiers of the A.E.F. in detail. Great stocks of clothing and equipment are being massed there, so that every last doughboy will be completely outfitted and eguipped when he starts off on the voyage for the old home town. The forgotten individual clothing and equipment slips will be resurrected there and one complete outfit charged to each soldier. The old stuff about "lost in action" won't go if he is shy anything when he gets back to the States. The price of the missing articles will be deducted on his final statement.

#### Those Rest Camps Again

deducted on his final statement.

These Rest Camps Again

Existing rest camps at these base ports are being renovated and refurnished to receive the homegoing business this winter and spring, and other camps in the process of construction are being rapidly pushed forward to construction. Every effort will be made to avoid overcrowding and discomfort. One camp that was originally designed to hold about 80,000 men will be used by 55,000 men instead.

At present the embarkation ports are caring for wounded officers and men who can be safely transported as well as those of B. C and D classes. All C class officers and soldiers mow on duty in the S.O.S. and B class officers and soldiers who will require at least two months for restoration to class A will be returned to the United States as rapidly as they can be relieved without serious detriment or hundleap to the service, and be replaced, where needed, by men of class A.

Casual companies are being organized at the First Depot Division at St. Aigman, at the base depot at Riois and at the rest camps at the base ports, consisting of two officers and 150 men, with necessary medical attendants and supplies. Embarkation instructions direct that every casual company be deloused at the point of organization and each soldier provided with a neat and well fitting uniform and serviceable equipment. Brittany port having come up from the cellar position in the first week of the Stevedores' Race to Berlin to first place stovedores lace to Bernin to hist present in both the second and third weeks. If one were inclined to be facetious about it, one might say that Brest had not only brested its rivals, but out-distanced them. But no one is, inclined to be facetious about so serious a thing as the Race to Berlin. Besides, it is not over yet.

The old port of Marseilles, adjacent to the Mediterrancan sea, was second in this week's showing up, and remains second among the nine base ports that are now striving for premier honors in the freight unloading line.

No Rilles for Casuats
Rifles buyonets and pistols will not
be carried, but every soldier will carry
the rest of his ordnance property, three
blankets, shelter tent half, change of
underelothing and a complete toilet kit
among other things. Casuals will be
assigned as far as practicable to companies according to the geographical
area or district from which they were
recruited according to the following
grouping of States:

District No. 1—New England, New
York.

District Av. 2—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina.
District No. 3—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, District No. 4—Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

elorida District No. 5—Minnesota, Kansas, owa, Nebraska, Missouri. District No. 6—Oklahoma, Arkansas, Joulistan, Texas. District No. 7—North Dakota, South

Continued on Page 2

# ALONG THE RHINE



"They don't look like wicked men. Grossmutter"

## THANKSGIVING, 1918

November's misty sunshine on the streets of Paris lay; The colors of all the Allies from window and wall were gay; There was laughter and joy in plenty, as, under the autumn sky, I saw, through the Arch of Triumph, the Stars and Stripes go by.

By a band of martial music the fluttering flag was led, And a column of drab-clad soldiers with rapid, rhythmic tread; And the passing throng of Paris stood rigid, with eyes aflane, As under the Arch of Triumph my country's banner came.

And the hush that was on the people found echo in my breast; It beat with a deep thanksgiving that our flag from the golden west In the fight for human freedom had borne so brave a share. And wherever the wind unturks it the heads of men are bare;

That the lads of our drab-clad armies at Trugny and Montfaucon, On the flaming slopes of Mczy, in the hell of the deep Argonne, Had fought with as fine a courage for the lands where the Hun had trod As the men of the elder decades who fought for their native sod.

For now, through the misty sunshine that veiled the queenly town, The bronze men over the archway on the passing flag looked down—
The men of Lodi and Jena, and it seemed that their haughty glance
Said: "Flag of the Great Republic, thou, too, art at home in France;

"Thou hast won the right in glory on the fields where thy arms have glea To stand with our own Tricolor henceforth in the hearts of a race redeem Then the martial music quickened and, a flame on the misty sky, From the shade of the Arch of Triumph the Stars and Stripes went by. JOSEPH MILLS HANSON, Capt., F.A.

## 76th, 27th, 30th FIRST DIVISIONS TO GO BACK HOME

National Army Unit at St. Jubilation, 'Welcome' Signs. Nazaire All Ready to Shove Off

But Two Old National Guard Organizations Made Great Fighting Record With British

The first division of combat troops to return to the United States will be the 76th, the National Army division from New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia. The 27th, the New York National Guard division, and the 30th, the National Guard division from Tenessee and North and South Carolina, it is presumed, will follow. The 76th is now at St. Nazaire awaiting embarkation orders.

The 76th, since its arrival in France has been a replacement division and, in the words of one of its members, "not much of the old gang is left." The great much of the off and signs is the free majority of its original members went to other divisions and have seen service on the line. At last accounts the strength of the '6th was 61 officers and 1,072 men. The other replacement divisions will all receive orders for home within the next rew weeks in all probability.

## Glorious Fighting Record

The 27th and 30th divisions, fighting divisions, are going home without ever having seen the American front and without the distinction of having taken part in America's great battle, the fight in the Argonne. But they are going back with a glorious individual record of their own.

front, bringing forth the hearty com-mendation of the British high command

mendation of the British high command and the admiration of the men, including the Australians, with whom they fought.

I was they who, after fighting their way up to their jumping-off place in the face of almost frantic resistance by the Germans, broke the Hindenburg line near Bellicourt, and afterward, undaumed and unexhausted by this heavy fighting, carried the battle many miles further toward Germany.

One of the biggest problems in sending American troops home is the inadequacy of rail transport to the seaboard. With winter coming, the French government needs the utmost capacity

# LUXEMBURG TURNS INTO FAIRYLAND FOR YANK TROOPS

Dance, Real Beds-All for Americans

### NONE SAW AMERICAN FRONT FLAGS UP AS BOCHE GOES

Girl Duchess, Standing Beside the C.-in-C., Smiles as Helmeted Doughboys Pass

With General Pershing at their head American troops entered the city of Luxemburg on Thursday of last week, and straightaway fell in love with it. They were captured. They were dis

armed. They surrendered immediately to the capital of this tiny duchy, set like a jewel in the center of Europe surrendered unconditionally to its warm-hearted uproariously or German, but who use all three to say:

or German, but who use all three to say:
"We're darined glad to see you."
To the tired doughboys, weary from many weeks in the mud and desolation of Argonne, Luxemburg scemed like the promised land, and the city itself gave them such a tumultuous, inbilant, welcome as they have not known since they set sail from home. Even the memories of that wonderful Fourth of July in Paris last year faded away beside the greeting that warmed the American hearts at the gates of Luxemburg. The helmeted and heavy-packed doughboys—they were a battalion from the lattle-scarred 18th Infantry—marched between houses gorgeous with all the colors of France and Luxemburg and America, marched under banners with

America, marched under banner America, marched under banners with such legends as "Welcome to Our Deliverers" and "Welcome to Our Saviers." From every window and from every sidewalk the people cheered, while the children ran along-side shouting "EEP Teep 'Ooray." And from up there on the balcomy of the palace, where she stood beside General Pershing, the girl who is the ruler of Luxemburg smiled down on the Yankees.

## A Country of Romance

A Country of Romance

For the beautiful Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, is only a girl. She was no more than 19 when the German army swept across her frontiers on that momentous July 31, 1914, and so began the invasion which ended last Wednesday.

No one who has read "The Prisoner of Zenda" can look upon her whom the Luxemburgeois call their princess without thinking of Flavia. The sight of her driving through the streets of her ancient city recalls always the old Gibson illustrations for that romance. Indeed, Luxemburg is a country of romance. Though the Taride maps would seem to indicate that its debatable acres are jostled by Germany, Belgium and France, you know better. You know the little duchy is bounded by the Black Forest, Zenda and Graustark.

It is so preposterously small for a sovereignity. It is no bigger than Rhode Black Forest, Zenda and Graustark. It is so preposterously small for a sovereignty. It is no bigger than Rhode island. Its navy is not, and its army, when recruited to full strength, is no larger than, an American company. Service therein ensures the soldier a striking uniform and a not particularly hazardous existence. It is all infantry, that army. There is no artillery. There is a favorite joke in Luxemburg that the army did get some guns once, but that they found they could not indulge in practice fire without shooting up the neighboring countries. There are not so many people in the whole realm as

It was on Wednesday that the first Americans—official forcrunners of the Army—arrived in the city, and from the windows of their hotel watched with no little interest while the last Germans vanished up the street, some with the red brassard of the revolution on their arms, their band defiantly flourshing the "Marseillaise." Even then the Stars and Stripes were flying from a hundred house fronts.

Then the people got ready to welcome

Then the people got ready to welcome the American host. A picture of McKinley emerged from some obscure resting place and was properly hung. Plcture post cards of the Président Wilson blossomed miraculously in every shop window, the orchestra at the Casino practiced up on some ragtime and some old Sousa marches, popular American fiction like "Onkel Toms Hütte" von Eeccher-Stowe and the "Lederstrumpt-Erzählung" and "Der Letzte Mohikaner" von Fennimore-Cooper came to the fore in the book stalls. The clocks in the city were moved forward from Continued on Page 2

Continued on Page 2

## RHINEWARD BOUND. 3rd ARMY PAUSES AT GERMAN BORDER

Eats Thanksgiving Willy Stone's Throw from Vaterland

#### WEARY BUT STILL EAGER

Receding Boche, Flying Red, White and Blue Flags, in Evidence as Yanks Advance

The troops of the Third American Army ate their Thanksgiving corned willy on the Luxemburg frontier, with the German soil they are destined to occupy only a stone's throw away from them—observed the National Day of Gratitude with the hills and highways of Rhenish Prussia stretching away at their sore but impatient feet. A bundred kilometers distant lay the River Rhine.

dred kilometers distant lay the River Rhine.

It was just six months to the day from that May morning when the A.E.F., made its first attack in force—the Battle of Cantigny. It was just 18 months to the day from that May morning when the A.E.F., in the person of its Commander-in-Chief, set sail from the harbor of New York.

It was on the frontier that the Army of Occupation halted last week for breath. The frontier, as it runs from Echternach down to Remich, follows the twists and turns first of the River Sure and later of the Moselle and is marked for the entire distance by a superb riverside drive along which now day and night the Yankee sentries pace to and fro, to and fro.

At the Frontier

#### At the Frontier

At the Frontier

The last troops filed into the frontier villages as the sun was setting Saturday atternoon. The battalions, as they moved slowly along the river boulevard, could see the fag ends of the German army on the other bank. For the most part, the two armies just stared at each other in mild amusement, but here and there a brief and entirely unauthorized parley was held. The burden of all these colloquies (shouted from bank to bank, perhaps, by two shirt-washing groups) might be reproduced something like this: The Americans: Hello, Germans, what in hell are you hanging around here for? The Germans: Well, wass fix ein cross-country-race is this any-way? You go too fast for us.

And indeed they were usually straggling wagon trains the Americans found just across the river when they reached it. As the weather-beaten old first battalion of the 16th Infantry was plodding un from Grevenwecher Gerven troops

talion of the 16th Infantry was plodding up from Grevenmacher, German troops were advancing exactly abreast of them on the other bank. It was a German wagon train all gay with flags. The flags were either red or red and white and blue. They might have been Luxemburgeois. They might have been French. They certainly were not German.

## Tumultuous Welcome

Tumutaous vectome

The troops arrived at the frontier
weary and dusty after many days of
marching through the most beautiful
countryside they have seen since they
reached Europe, a country of remantic
touses, magnificent roads and enchanted
forests, the kind of forests Maxfield
Parrish dreams of, and waking, turns his
foreams into magazine covers. They ar-Parrish dreams of, and waking, turns his dreams into magazine covers. They arrived tired but exhilarated by the really tunnultuous welcome that greeted them every step of the way from the Meuse to the Mosello. Hailed everywhere as "deliverers" and "liberators," they marched across France, Belgium and Luxemburg along living lanes of cheering people, with flags and fetes and bands, music and pelting blossoms to meet them at every-village.

The further they got, the rarer and rarer became the native who could speak French till, when they reached the edge Continued on Page 2

# NEW COMMISSIONS FOR A.E.F. HELD UP

No More Promotions of Officers, War Department Cables

A cable has been received at G.H.Q., when recruited to full strength, is no larger than an American company. Service therein ensures the soldier a striking uniform and a not particularly hazardous existence. It is all infantry, that army. There is no artillery. There is a favortic joke in Luxemburg that the army did get some guns once, but that they found they could not indulge in practice fire without shooting up the neighboring countries. There are not so many people in the whole realm as there are in Syracuse, New York. The capital has 25,000 inhabitants and about the same number of political parties.

"Onkel Toms Hutte"

It was on Wednesday that the first Americans—official forerunners of the A.E.F. authorities sent over by dashington and action taken on it. Requests from the A.E.F., for new commissions which were not received in Washington upon recommendations.

"Onkel Toms Hutte"

It was on Wednesday that the first Americans—official forerunners of the A.E.F. for new commendation and action taken on it. Requests from the A.E.F., for new commissions which were not received in Washington upon recommendations which were not received in Washington by courier cable before No-Mashington and action taken on it. Requests from the A.E.F., for new commissions which were not received in The purpose of the order and the properties of the course of the course

Washington by courier cable before November 11 will, therefore, not be granted.

The purpose of the order and the length of time that it will be in force are not known as yet at G.H.Q. A number of officers have expressed the opinion that the order will probably prove to be a temporary one and that it was probably issued in order to permit the War Department to complete and classify its records of commissioned personnel and arrive at conclusions as to the nature and number of promotions and new commissions that should be granted in view of the armistice.

## THEY'RE COMING

Thirty thousand sacks of Christmas packages, 9x4x3, but representing a great deal more than that, left America on last Sunday for France, just as an earnest of what is to come.